THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

Reported Recapture of Zacatecas by the Troops of Juarez.

RUMORED DEFEAT OF TREVINO.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD correspondent at Matamoros has forwarded us the following special de-

MATAMOROS, March 11, Via Brownsville, Texas, March 11, 1872. A gentleman who arrived here from Canargo yesterday reports that the city of Zacacoas, recently occupied by the revolutionists, has been recaptured by the Juarist General Corella, who is acting in conjunction with government troops from the State of Guanajusto and the command of General Sanchez Ochoa.

It is also rumored that the revolutionary General Trevino has been defeated and wounded, and that his colleagues, Generals Martinez, Naranjo and Cadena, are prisoners, having lost their artillery and ammunition.

Canales, the Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, has ordered the rebel General Quirogs to evacuate the State, threatening in ase of refusal to compel him to do so.

It is a significant fact, as indicative of the reverses of the revolutionists, that General Palacios, the government commander of Matamoros, has dissolved the National Guards which had been hastily organized for the protection of the city against the anticipated attack of the rebels, because the danger is now considered entirely past.

ENGLAND.

The Democratic Demonstration Against the Parks Regulation Bill.

Luther's Treatment of the Roman Bull Revived-The Colonial Principle Inviolate in Canada-An Aristocratic Son-in-Law at Court.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

LONDON, March 11, 1872. The popular assemblage by mass meeting in Hyde Park yesterday, called to record the protest of the cracy at large against the Cabinet measure called the Public Parks Regulation bill, was atended by about four thousand persons.

The proceedings were orderly throughout.

A remarkable feature of the demonstration was the burning of a copy of the objectionable bill, pretty much after the manner in which Martin Luther treated the Papal Buil of excommunication. THE COLONIAL PRINCIPLE INTACT IN CANADA.

In the House of Commons to-lay Mr. Macfle member for Leith district, called the attention of the Colonial Department to the report which came from America of a secret treaty for the separation of Canada from Great Britain.

Mr. Augessen, Under Colonial Secretary, replied that he had not thought it worth while to contradict such an absure rumor, but out of respect to the gen-tieman he would state that there was not the slight-

A SON-IN-LAW AT COURT. The most Nable the Marquis and Marcaloness of Lorn, son-in-law and daughter of Queen Victoria, have arrived in the metropolis to visit Her Majesty previous to her departure from England for Ger

SPAIN.

Political Combination in Favor of Class Candidates for Parliament-Executive Warning to the Outside Opposition.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 11, 1872. The Carlist Electoral Committee have issued manifesto urging their partisans in the electoral districts to vote for the coalition candidates at the coming elections for the Cortes.

The Cabinet is vigilant and on the alert in its movements against the action of the parliamentary oppositionists. Sefior Sagasta, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, has addressed a circular to the Governors of the provinces reco ending them to "energetically enforce respect t operate the recent act against "tumultuous assem-biages" to the injury of the cause of the franchise

The People Loyal and the Throne Popular, MADRID, March 11-Evening. The reports of insurrection in Spain are false. King Amadeus to-day reviewed the volunteers the capital and was loudly cheered by them.

Papal Pronouncement of the Date of the Pontifical Perplexities-His Holiness to Re-

main at the Vatican. TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

ROME, March 11, 1872.

Bis Holiness Pope Plus the Ninth held public audience in the Vatican yesterday. He addressed the persons who enjoyed the honor of presentation in a few words relative to the present position of

consolidated Italy in the Eternal City.

In the course of his remarks the Pope the "misfortunes of the Church dated back to 1848." He further stated that "the continued existence of two powers in Rome at the same time was impos

TO REMAIN IN THE VATICAN. The report which has been current during some few weeks past to the effect that the Pope has been, and still is, engaged in making preparations to leave

GERMANY.

Parliamentary Legislation Against Monastic Orders.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

CARLSRUHE, March 11, 1872. The lower chamber of Baden has prohibited orders of Monks or Brothers from teaching or giving "missions."

THE BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION.

The second reception of the Art Association of Brooklyn was held last night, the occasion being the ppening of their new building, which will be excluaively devoted to the purposes of art. The rooms were very crowded, but not so much as to prevent visitors from noticing the many excellent works on yiew. A distinguished company was present, and a well-selected band afforced the ladies delightful music. The exhibition of paintings will remain appear for a week.

FRANCE.

Violently Tumultuous Scene in the Legislative Assembly.

Members Charged with Libel in the Chamber-Refutation and Uproar-The Prince of Wales Present-A Bourbon from "Among Us" for Prussis-The United States Naval Flag.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

PARIS. March 11, 1872. In the National Assembly at Versaliles to-day motion was introduced, amid great excitement, to censure and prosecute two Deputies for libel on the to pass to the order of the day.

This movement, which is equivalent to laying the precedented even in these halls; but the motion was finally declared adopted, whereupon the storm

A member of the Right shouted. "The passage to he order of the day is not an amnesty of impunity, out of disdain !"

The House became furious; violent exclamations vere exchanged by the Right and the Left, and the

scene of confusion was painfully protracted.

The accused Deputies rose in their seats and re fused to accept such a pardon as the action of the Assembly implied.

They were received with a storm of groans. M. Jules Favre tried to speak, but his voice wa naudible in the uproar.

The Prince of Wales nappened to visit the Assembly during the sitting and witnessed the entire

RESIDENT THIERS, THE PARLIAMENT AND THE This government insists on retaining in its bill for e control of the press the declaration of the forfeiture of the sovereign power by the imperial dy-

It is reported that President Thiers and the com mittee on the bill have come to an agreement.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE PRESIDENT, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Alexandra of Wales, who remain in the city en route to the south of France, were received by His Excellency President Thiers to-day, CHAMBORD FOR COLOGNE. It is announced that the Count de Chambord ha

rone to Cologne. THE DARK SPOTS OF THE CAPITAL. Two battalions of police, 650 strong, have been organized as a special force for the protection of

isolated parts of Paris in the night. SEASIDE PREPARATION FOR SUMMER. The syndicates of various watering places in France have petitioned the Assembly for the

restoration of licences for gambling. THE FLAG OF PEACE, POWER AND HOPE.

The vessels of the United States squadron have put into Toulon, where they will take a supply of

THE ARMY ESTIMATES BEFORE THE COMMONS The House of Commons this evening went into Committee of Supply on the army estimates. Amendments by Mr. Holms reducing the army by 20,000 men and by Mr. Muntz reducing it 10,000 were successively rejected by large majorites.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

English Report of American Action for the Ge-

neva Commission.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 11, 1872.

after mature deliberation, has resolved to present its counter case to the Geneva Tribunal on the 15th of April, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty not be present, and to insist on proceeding to arbitra-tion regardless of the protest and withdrawal of Great Britain.

IRELAND.

Citizen Compliment to an Imprisoned Press Man

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK MERALD. DUBLIN, March 1L 1872.

The friends of Mr. Piggott, a press editor, impris oned for a libel on the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, bave resolved to give him a public breakfast on his release at the expiration of the term for

ITALIAN OPERA --- "ROBERT THE DEVIL

It is a very singular and quaccountable circumstance in connection with the principal operas of Meyerbeer that each libretto seems to have been written as a pamphiet directed especially against the Church of Rome. "The Huguenots" presents the massacre of St. Bartholomew in a most hideous form; "L'Africaine" dilates upon the horrors of th Inquisition; "Le Prophete" has a dart in store for the Catholic Church, and "Roberto Il Diavolo" brings nuns from their tombs, at the bidding of Satan, to dance, à la "Black Crook," around a Crusader. In other words, the librettos of Scribe, who has been the principal writer for Meyerbeer, are offensive in the highest degree, violating the very first principles of art. The opera of "Roberto story, and only worthy of representation on account or the superb music, has never attained the popularity of the other works of the composer. Forty years ago it was introduced to the London public with the same cast as signalized its first representation in Paris. The artists were Madame Damaro, Madame Darons Gras, M. Nari and M. Levasseur. The last men tioned artist died a short time ago in Paris, and he

Mile. Christina Nilsano 88 Mile. Marie Leon Duva 88 Mile. Bilon 81 Mile. Marie Leon Duva 88 Mile. Bilon 81 Mile. Marie Leon Duva 88 Mile. Bilon 81 Mile. Marie Leon Duva 88 Mile. Mi M. Lyali.

M. Lyali.

M. Josef Jamei.

M

in fact, the success of the etaming was between him and Nilsson. After the tins amorachable formes, it is hard to find a Bertram. But amot, even if he did not electrify the house as Carl used to do, gave a very devilish, Mephistophelian idea of the character.

to do, gave a very devilisn, Mephistophelian idea of the character.

But to give a reason for our denunciation of the ensemble we must say that never in the course of our long operatic experience did we know of such mercless butchery as was indicted in the score last night. Some of the very best marches were ruthlessly cut out, and the choruses were worse even than those of the Harmonic Society in its olden days. Twonty pages of the score were passed over at a jump, and demons and Crusaders were constantly at variance. The ballet (shades of Lovent Garden b) consisted of a dozen girls, who could not dance, and the Helena, when we bring to mind Carlotta Grist, Lucille Grahn, Tagition and Certor, could have been dispensed with. The mise en some was tawdry and cheap and entirely unworthy of the occasion.

occasion.

The Academy of Music next season will pass into the hands of Max Maretzek, who will have as business manager Mr. Henry Jarrett, whose thirty years' experience in London will be brought into requisition. Pauline Lucca and the company of Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane, will be the attractions of opera in the Academy auring the next season.

WASHINGTON.

More Investigation—Robeson This Time Railway Jobs—Sen Butler Heard From. The twenty-sixth snow storm of the season ren dered the dulness without as decided and com-plete as the proceedings of the House to-day. There were two or three whirls and eddies which promised a storm. One was Mr. Frye's attempt to morning hour, and it again went over withou action. Afterwards Mr. Lowe, of Kansas, attempted to suspend the rules and put upon its passage a bill granting an extension of the time for the ion of a land grant road in that State, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, which attemp at last realized was a piece of folly, and asked to withdraw it. Mr. Lowe is not par ticularly fitted for carrying such measures in present temper of the House, nor did the fact help him that he was sustained in the movement by who, though the president of the road, had pre pared himself to sustain the measure in which he has such a deep personal interest. Later in the day Messrs. Butler and Hooper, of Massachusetts, had a allowing one-third of all customs duties to be pake in legal tenders instead of gold after the 1st of April. Mr. Hooper was roused to resistance by this attempt, and, after a lively contest, the measure resolution asking for an investigation committee to examine the newspaper charges of corruption against the Secretary of the Navy. A letter from Secretary Robeson was sent to the Clerk's desk to be read, by General Banks, asking that such a committee be appointed. Messrz. Blair, Sargent, Peters, Voorhees and Warren constitute the committee. This is the seventh investigating committee of the session.

Redemption of Government Bonds Under the call of the Secretary of the Treasury o eptember last for the redemption of \$100,000,000 in five-twenty bonds all but \$9,000,000 have been pre sented for redemption. Of the call for \$20,000,000 interest on which ceased on the 7th inst., between two and three millions have been redeemed. The last call is for \$20,000,000 in five-twenties, interest on which expires on the 20th inst. The United States Treasurer is now prepared to redeem these bonds, with interest, without rebate. Public Debt Statement.

public debt and Treasury balances from June 30, 1869, to December 81, 1871, has just been prepared at the Treasury Departm

Total......\$2,591,826,515 63

Principal of public debt December 31, 1871 (see monthly debt statement, January 2, 1872).......\$2,326,710,016 03

Examination of Assistant Appraiser Town-The New York Custom House Investigating Com mittee met this morning. A letter was received from M. H. Treadwell denying for Kasmire that the latter, when he came to examine Shultz and Clark's books, said he acted on information received rom the Custom House, and instituting a compari son between Shuttz and Clark on one side and Kasmire on the other in favor of Kasmire. Casseriy said it struck him as remarkable that

The New York Custom House Investigation -

Mr. Treadwelt's comparison was improper. After conversation between several members of

Kasmire himself made no complaint, and thought

A letter was received from Andrew A. Moore, of New York, dated the 9th of March, addressed to Chairman Buckingham, in which he says:-"I am in possession of valuable information in behalf of the administration. Will you direct me as to the best means of imparting the information ?"

Buckingham said he knew nothing about him.

The paper was placed on file.
William H. Townley, being sworn, testified that he was made assistant appraiser October 1, 1870; he was in charge of that division, having the control of the examination of cigars, tobacco and snuff, personal effects, samples, packages, seizures, steame passenger baggage, baggage of immigrants at Castle Garden, and all goods upon which allowance to claimed for damages on the voyage of importation. He has thirty-eight subordinates. He gave a cir-cumstantial account of the manner of conducting the business, and said, in response to a ques-tion by Mr. Bayard, it would be in the power of the officers to diminish the revenue from cigars in the absence of strict integrity and long experience. He was interrogated at length on the subject of allowing damages, remarking that the heaviest month in his experience was the past February, when out of 18,000 importations 672 damage orders were issued. General Palmer, as assistant towances, there being a large reduction, and founded on a system which continues. He had intended from the continues and had compent assistants.

The committee took a recess from twelve to one o'clock.

The committee this afternoon resumed the examination of Mr. Townley. He testified as to the circumstances attending the removal of Charles Hyser by General Psimer on the allegation that he drew samples of liquors. Witness was examined regarding the removal of republicans from the Custom House becames they had as pointicians opposed Collector Murpay's wishes, and also denied the truth of the testimony heretofore given by Josiah Rich of the testimony heretofore given by Josiah Rich against his official conduct as to the charges of Iraud which had been so freely made in connection with the Appraiser's office. While he did not say that the offices were all alike competent, he did say they were all actuated by honest purposes, and he defied any one to show corruption in his division. This was the only witness examined to-day. The committee adjourned until one o'clock to-morrow. Ex-Collector Murphy was present during the proceedings.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Great Final Pitched Battle in Granite State To-Day.

THE CONTESTANTS IN FIGHTING ARRAY.

The Presidential Campaign Weighed in the Balance.

Democratic Phalanx Gleaming Cohorts.

THE STUMP TRUMPETERS.

Administration Speakers Raising the Rallying Standard.

WHAT WILL THE RESULT BE?

CONCORD, N. H., March 11, 1872. That momentous political contest, which so many elleve is to shape the next Presidential election, will take place here in New Hampshire to-morrow The energy, spirit and enthusiasm which have characterized the described in the HERALD's despatenes. employed means known to political warfare to achieve victory, and with propitious weather, which, by inprobably be the largest ever cast in the State. The abor reform and temperance parties are thorns in the sides of both democrats and republicans, and the votes from those quarters will probably be just about sufficient in numbers to prevent an election by the people. As is well known, a candidate to be elected by a popular vote must have a majority over all the others, and the republicans and the emocrats are so very evenly divided numerically, that the thousand temperance and four or five hundred labor reform ballots will have the effect of throwing the whole question before the Legislature, the same as last year. This is

THE GENERALLY ADMITTED RESULT all around. Of course there are a few of an excep tional party on both sides who claim that the popular vote will settle the question; enthusiastic rebublican insisting upon thousand majority, and the confident democrats upon about four or five hundred majority. There has rarely been an election when some sort of an idea as to the probable result could not be formed in advance, and this one of New Hampshire in 1872 will be notable for its interesting uncertainty, as well as its national political sig-

During the day I nave conversed freely with the prominent leaders and workers of both the republi can and democratic parties; and the degree of confidence which they both exhibit is surprising- The democrats don't for a mo-ment yield the State. The nearest they to it is admitting that the contest after all, will be in the Legislature, and, as before stated, a great many ridicule even this idea. One mbers of the State Committee told me to-night that the work which the democratic party had accomplished throughout the State would as-tonish even themselves when the returns began to come in on election might. "fut," said I, "Do you think you will elect Wes-ton by the popular yote?"

ton by the popular vote?"
"Of course we will, I have had no doubt about it for the past week. There are lots of republicans who will vote with us, or else won't go near the

who will vote with us, or else won't go near the polis at all.

THEY DON'T LIKE STRAW,
for personal reasons, and taey won't go for him."

A Manchester man, and a republican too, said this alternoon that his party had done a good deal in the way of furnishing the best speakers in the country and arousing an enthusiasm, but he believed nevertheless that the democrats had done more effective work in a quiet and secret way. A Manchester democrat, a man who is never over sanguine, says that his city will not give Straw over two hundred majority, and the republicans, who a formight ago claimed five hundred, admit to-night that his strength was over-restimated. A party canvass by the democrats concedes only about a hundred majority. In Nashua, a strong republican city, the majority will be reduced considerably from last year, and the democrats will gain at least two representatives. This change is due in a great measure to the discharge of a popular railroad employé in that city, who has great personal, as well as politicals, influence in a couple of towns were the republican city.

Here in Concord, the home of Rollins, the republican comminations for Representatives have been

Here in Concord, the home of Rollins, the repub-lican nominations for Representatives have been chiefly Patterson men, and this fact will add to the complications of the Senatorial question and of course benefit the democrats in a substantial but in-direct manner. Concerning the charges and coun-tercharges of fraud accomplished or intended on either side, there is not much to be said. The story

or the

"POT CALLING THE KETTLE BLACK"

Is recalled whenever they are mentioned. The republicans come out and charge the democrats with all soris of overt acts to carry the election, and base their allegations upon reliable information, and then, in the same circular, offer \$500 reward for proof to sustain their charges. On the head of this the democrats offer \$1,000 reward for such proof, and the accusers answer by telling them they are too busy now with the election to undertake to sustain the frauds they allege. Really, therefore, these charges of read from the respective parties amount to nothing, and after the election is over will be forgotten forever but to the republican side of the story. The desciples of that party are more than usually confident of success this year, and, as they claim, with a great deal of reason. There is no question among the leaders of their clique with regard to the election of their governor, for that is almost un fait accomplif; but the only dispute is in reference to the method in which this thing may be accomplished. By far the greater portion of those who are presumed to be the best posted in the matter avow their belief that "POT CALLING THE KETTLE BLACK"

MAY ELECTRONIC SOURCES, BY THE CHANCES are in favor of the enoice laying in the names of the Legislature."

"In such a case, Mr. —, what do you think of the result".

"Its just here. There are twelve Senatorial districts in this State and of these I think we we can surely carry the First, Second, Thurd, Piffin, Seventh and Nidth. The democrats are sure of the Sixth, Eighth and Tweifin, and they stand the best chance in the Fourth and Eleventh. The Tenth district is deathful. This gives us six Senators surely against three, which they will certainly get, or five at the utmost. Even if they carry the Tenth district there will be a lie vote in the Senate, and there will be a big and possibly a protracted contest for the Presidency of that body. About the House of Representatives. In this body I think we shad have about wenty hajority.

"Then, Mr. — to bring the matter down to a fine point—you believe that the election will depend upon the Legislature, and that the republicans will elect their Governor theroby?"

"Precisely. That is just what I mean; but there is another element in the confest which may tend to divide our vote, and that is:

"The Fight BETWEEN ROLLINS AND PATTERSON that far is a good war ahead, for he has that which is nine points of the law; out Rollins may come in front after all. Both are working hard against each other, and their efforts may have tended somewhat to divide the party in the main issue."

"Wash' in in Marchester that the general result was decided last year?"

"Yes, that City went back on us then. The democrats gained several hundred votes, and crowed about to make so many roosters just let out of a poultry show; but their tune will be changed this year."

"How so?"

"Plut tell you. We intend this year to carry the lives of the law; out the banged this year."

District.
1—Joseph C. Eastman.
2—Alphonso H. Rust.
3—John W. Morse.
4—Oscar H. Bradley,
5—Joseph Powers.

Samuel P. Dow. John J. Morrill. William P. Newell. Dexter Richards, Chester C. Hutchins, The State has been republican for the past seven teen years, with the exception of the present. following were the republican majorities in the

period referred to:-2,448 1864—President. 5,599 1995—Governor. 5,192 1866—Governor. 3,543 1867—Governor. 11,638 1898—President. 4,633 1898—Governor. 4,015 1899—Governor. 5,666 Last year, 1871, the vote stood:-Weston, democrat, 34,700; Pike, republican, 33,892; Cooper, labor

OBITUARY.

reform, 782; Cornings, temperance, 314; scatter

yesterday reporting that information had been received in the French capital from Pisa, Italy announcing the death of Joseph Mazzini, the republican revolutionary leader. In the decease of the Italian patriot one of the most remarkable men

of Europe has passed away. Joseph Mazzini was born at Genoa during the year 1808, his father being a physician and medical professor at a university, in which his son, the sub ject of this sketch, received a law education. While yet a young man the deceased threw himself into the political arena with ardor, and accordingly the columns of which he endeavored to awaken his countrymen to political activity by discussing the future of Italy under the veil of literary discussion although Mazzini did not belong to their order, and, indeed, detested secret societies, his journal was soon suppressed. It reappeared under the name of *The Indicator of Lavourne*, but was suffered to live but a short time, Mazzini being ar rested on suspicion of connection with Carbonarism. Although the judge before whom he was brought and examined declared that there was no evidence to justify the suspicion he was incarcerated in a fortress, and was only released to be shipped off into exile. The deceased then went to Marsettles, where he founded another paper, called La Giovini Palia, and conducted to with ability, its political at half-past five o'clock A. M. columns advocating the independence and unity of This was the first time, we believe, that he publicly appeared as an opponent of monarchical institu-tions. In France his enemies pursued him re-morselessly; and, on the application of the Sardiman Ambassador, Mazzini was ordered to quit the French territory by Louis Phinppe's government. For some tweive months he succeeded in cluding the police authorities, never leaving France, except on two occasions in disguise, and regularly brought out his journal, which was distributed from Marseilles into Italy, where it had a large circulation. At length, in 1851, he was compelled to fly and seek reage in Switzerland, where he organized the expedition into Savoy, which failed through Ramorino, to whom the military command was given. This was the general whose negligence or treathery was so Ital to the Sardindan army when, in the revolutionary cause, it last opposed Radetzky, too which he was snot by sentence of court martial and sentenced to imprisonment in the fortress of Savone, where he was incarcerated for six months, and then released upon his promise not to reappear in the Sardinlan States. He retired to Marseilles and founded the society called "Young Italy," pointing openly in his writings to the republican form of government as that to be established in his country. In 1844, after a stience broken only by occasional publications in the English papers and magazines, he established in London a journal called Apostolato Propulare. When the advent of Pope Pus IX. to the chair of Peter raised great hopes in the hearts of the Italian nation Mazzini wrote a congratulatory letter to the Pope. During the year 1846 Mazzini was brought prominently before the public of Great Britain by the British government committing a most shameful act of injustice toward him. At the instigation of the Austrian Ambassader his letters were opened at the General Post Office by order of Lord Aberdsen and Siz James Grauam, and the disclosures made by this act caused great indignation as well as a decided sensation. In consequence of the information thus derived and communicated to the Austrian government the brothers Randiera, who were then plane and insurations and interesting their further advance, nothing a paper entitled Liflatia del Popolo. Charles Abert having been deleated Milan was abandoned by his lorces, and the p For some tweive montas he succeeded in cluding the police authorities, never leaving France, except on two occasions in disguise, and regularly brough

city of Manchesser for R. A. Straw by a majority of at least one hundred votes; and the least of the property of the property

religious fervor reigns. throughout he would be strong principle forms the basis or at 1 his i. heories. His views of art are unusually clear and comparations of the war for the war for the comparations of the war for the struck deep into the heart of Europe a continus in a letter to an American friends—"1 o have struck deep into the heart of Europe a continus of the struck deep into the heart of Europe a continus of the continuation of the continuation of the continuous of the

Jacob S. Yout. Mr. Jacob S. Yost died at his residence in Pottstown, Pa., on Thursday, the 7th of March, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Yost was for may years an twice elected to Congress, in 1844 and 1846. He was collector of rairoad toils at Columbia previous to the sale of the rairoad by the State. In 1857 he was appointed by President Bucanan United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, a position which he held for nearly five years. He bore throughout life the esteem of a large circle of friends.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Nevada will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe will be ready this (Tuesday) afternoon, at mye

All Fiddle-de-dee!—Lough at the Individ unit who tells you that the full complement of hair cannot be a record after it has begun to some out fully. We tell you take the can. We source you that PHALON'S HAIR INVIGERATOR has effected the object thousands and thousand is of times. We guarantee the result. Sold by all druggible

A .- Out !- Knox's Spring Styles of Ha to A.—Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Styles , fee 1872 are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSOF (EI) prs. Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—For Moth Parches, Freckles and 1 7 Innue PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, the known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown I list tions of the Face. Depot, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

A.—Herring's Putent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Muricaye' 259

All Nervous Diseases and Pain Curred by WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, electrifying and energy the entire buman system. Solid by druggists.

A Card.—Watts' Nervous Antidote, I he Only sure and guranteed remety for Rheumatism, New traigis and and increous disease. It cures by electrifying and sarengthemagine on the property of the company of

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no E mal in the Barry Du Barry's Revalents A rabics Food, for invalids -The most nutritive preparation, ever offered to the public. REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, a most delignified beverage.

Faus. Jeweiry and Watches Repaired.

Havana and Kentucky Logiery Firawings on Sie. Circulars sent free. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 26 Broadway. Palmer's Combined Attachmer it Fits All sewing machines and sells for \$5 5 indispe anable to dress-makers. It nems, binds, cords, gathers, makes putling, folds, to Saleeroom il University program, makes putling.

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING MAC HINE COMPANY
have removed to
786 and 785 Broadway, corner / A lensh trest.

The Only Certain Rot nedy for Female weakness. GRABPENBERG M ARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON. 810 per bosite Soid by all drugglets. GRAEFENBERG COF, PANY, 139 William street.

The Lunes Are Stre med and Racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted and an incutable complaint established thereby. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPENTIORANT is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, not exert a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchisal creams.

Utien.—Lars", Manufactory Buildings and Lot on Canal S'reet for saie. Address C. S. Collins, Union Legue ' inth. New York, or HOWES & CLARD. Real Estate Agent", Utics, N. Y.

Value ole and Relimble... "Frown's Bronchial TROCP'ES" are navaluable to those exposed to sudden chap'es, affording prompt relief in counts, colds, dc.